UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/997
23 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 8 December 1997 (S/1997/962),

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General on his Mission of Good Offices in Cyprus of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/973),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 December 1997,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975, 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994 and 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997,

Noting with concern the tensions along the ceasefire lines remain high, despite the further decrease in the number of serious incidents in the last six months, and that restrictions to UNFICYP's freedom of movement have increased,

Reiterating its concern that negotiations on a comprehensive political solution have yet to make progress, despite the efforts made at the two rounds of direct negotiations, held in July and August 1997, between the leaders of the two communities, at the initiative of the Secretary-General,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1998;

2. Reminds both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against UNFICYP personnel, to cooperate fully with UNFICYP and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. Underlines the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adapted by UNFICYP, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of

reciprocal measures and encourages UNFICYP to continue its efforts towards that end;

4. Calls upon the leaders of the two communities to continue the discussions on security issues begun on 26 September 1997;

5. Calls upon the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

6. Reiterates its grave concern at the continuing excessive and increasing levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

7. Calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, Annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

8. Reiterates that the status quo is unacceptable, and stresses its support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General towards an overall comprehensive settlement;

9. Expresses its full support for the intention of the Secretary-General to resume in March 1998 the open-ended process of negotiations initiated by the Secretary-General in July 1997 and aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement;

10. Calls upon the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to this process of negotiations and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts;

11. Further calls in this context upon all parties concerned to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides, and to avoid any actions which might increase tension, including through further expansion of military forces and armaments;

12. Reaffirms its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that

such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

13. Welcomes the ongoing efforts by UNFICYP to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots living in the Southern part, and welcomes also the progress in the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by UNFICYP in 1995 as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

14. Welcomes also the agreement reached between the leaders of the two communities on 31 July 1997 on the issue of missing persons in Cyprus;

15. Welcomes further the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, commends the increase in such bi-communal activity in the last six months, acknowledges the recent cooperation from all concerned on both sides to that end, and strongly encourages them to take further steps to facilitate such bi-communal events and to ensure that they take place in conditions of safety and security;

16. Recognizes that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 June 1998 on the implementation of this resolution;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/998
22 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to inform you of recent developments in relation to Cambodia subsequent to the events of 5 and 6 July 1997, on which the Secretariat briefed the members of the Security Council in informal consultations, and to my meetings with Cambodian leaders and foreign ministers of member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other interested parties in New York last month. During those discussions, a consensus emerged that it was highly desirable that those political leaders who had remained outside Cambodia following those events, particularly members of the National Assembly, should return as soon as possible in order to participate fully in the political process to draw up legislation to ensure a level playing field for free and fair elections in 1998. Certain practical measures were also discussed to ensure that this would come about in satisfactory conditions.

I am now in a position to inform you that I have received a letter from His Excellency Mr. Ung Huot and His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen, providing me with assurances concerning the forthcoming elections and the security and safety of returning political leaders, as well as regarding their participation in political activities, and expressing readiness for the United Nations to monitor implementation. I am attaching a copy of that letter (see annex I), which I am confident provides the necessary guarantees to meet the legitimate concerns expressed by the political leaders.

I am also attaching a letter from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand to the United Nations (see annex II) containing a request for the assistance and cooperation of the United Nations in monitoring and observing the safe return to Cambodia of all political leaders and other leading personalities of the United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) as well as of other parties, and the unfettered resumption of their political activities. Assuming such action receives the backing of the Security Council, I would be prepared to provide such cooperation and assistance, while keeping the Council regularly informed. I would do so on the understanding, discussed with the authors of the request, that the role of the Organization would be essentially political in nature, since the actual safety of the returnees as well as their capacity to resume political activities in an unfettered fashion would be the responsibility

of the Cambodian authorities - a responsibility which the authorities have undertaken to shoulder in the 22 October letter from His Excellency Mr. Ung Huot and His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen.

I am further attaching a letter addressed to me by His Royal Highness Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh, received through His Royal Highness Ambassador Sisowath Sirirath (see annex III). I am responding that the guarantees offered by His Excellency Mr. Ung Huot and His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen, combined with the role that the United Nations would play at the request of the Governments of the "ASEAN Troika", provide an adequate atmosphere for the return of political leaders. I am of the view, after consulting my Legal Counsel, that the guarantees contained in the letter of His Excellency Mr. Ung Huot and His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen apply fully to the Prince, and I am writing to him accordingly.

I would be grateful to you, Mr. President, if you could kindly make the text of the present letter and its attachments available to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex I

Letter dated 22 October 1997 from His Excellency Mr. Ung Huot and His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia, we wish to express our deep appreciation for the precious time you gave us for a direct exchange of views on the current situation in Cambodia, including the issues of the Cambodian seat at the United Nations and the role of the United Nations in the Cambodian election in 1998.

May we assure Your Excellency and the States Members of the United Nations that the Royal Government of Cambodia is fully committed to maintaining and improving politico-socio-economic stability and ensuring a peaceful environment conducive to free and fair elections in 1998. Preparations are currently under way for the election to take place as scheduled.

As discussed, the Royal Government of Cambodia is determined to organize this election in the most democratic and the fairest manner possible, with the participation of as many political parties and the observation of as many international observers as possible. The Royal Government of Cambodia wishes to reiterate its readiness to cooperate with Your Excellency in coordinating the dispatch and the work of international observers mandated to observe the whole electoral process.

In order to ensure that the elections are held in a democratic, free and fair manner and with the participation of all political parties, the Government undertakes to guarantee the physical security and safety of those members of the National Assembly and other political leaders who wish to return to Cambodia and resume their political activities in connection with the forthcoming elections. The Government also undertakes to maintain and respect the parliamentary immunity of members of the National Assembly and to guarantee all other political leaders' freedom from arrest and detention in respect of acts done and words spoken prior to their return, and thereafter in respect of acts and words spoken in connection with their electoral activities. The Government shall further ensure that all political leaders enjoy freedom from intimidation and threat in respect of any and all political activities relating to the election and, in particular, freedom of movement, assembly and speech as provided for under the Constitution and the electoral law, without discrimination.

The Royal Government wishes to reiterate its readiness for the United Nations to monitor the safe return of members of the National Assembly and other political leaders and their freedom to engage in political activities.

We are looking forward to a very close cooperation between the Royal Government and Your Excellency.

(Signed) UNG HUOT
First Prime Minister

(Signed) HUN SEN
Second Prime Minister

Annex II

Letter dated 22 October 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With the concurrence of the parties concerned in Cambodia, we the "ASEAN Troika" would like to request your assistance and cooperation in monitoring and observing the safe return to Cambodia of all political leaders and other leading personalities of FUNCINPEC as well as of other parties and their unfettered resumption of their political activities. It is our hope that with such support being extended to them, the sense of personal security of these leaders and of other people can be ensured.

(Signed) Makarim WIBISONO
Permanent Representative
of Indonesia

(Signed) Felipe MABILANGAN
Permanent Representative
of the Philippines

(Signed) Asda JAYANAMA
Permanent Representative
of Thailand

Annex III

Letter dated 24 October 1997 from His Royal Highness Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that Ambassador Sirirath Sisowath, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations, has conveyed to me today a copy of the letter dated Phnom Penh, 22 October 1997, addressed to Your Excellency, in which you have so kindly asked Ambassador Sisowath to keep me informed of the outcome signed by my colleague Second Prime Minister Hun Sen and Foreign Minister Ung Huot on the issue of guaranteeing the safe return and security of the members of Parliament and political leaders to Cambodia.

Since my name was not mentioned, I wonder whether this letter of Mr. Hun Sen also applies to me as a member of Parliament and a political leader. As Your Excellency is well aware, I am still being prevented by Mr. Hun Sen from returning home safely and that false charges and accusations made against me still have not been dropped. My immunity as a member of Parliament has already been taken away from me illegally by Mr. Hun Sen.

I am still horrified by his action of 5 and 6 July and therefore I must be cautious with regard to his approach. He has deceived the participants in the 1991 Paris Peace Accords on Cambodia by totally violating the agreement as well as dishonouring the efforts and the result of the elections organized and supervised by the United Nations in 1993.

I would be deeply grateful to Your Excellency if you would circulate both my letters and that of Mr. Hun Sen as a note from Your Excellency to the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly, without mentioning the title of either Hun Sen or Ung Huot, as no nation on earth at present has recognized the new regime in Cambodia since the violent coup d'état of 5 and 6 July in my country.

May I take this wonderful opportunity once again to express my warmest thanks and appreciations to Your Excellency for receiving me last month at the United Nations and for the care and concern that you have always shown in order to bring about a peaceful political solution to Cambodia. Your tireless efforts will no doubt prevail and the Cambodian people will be eternally in debt to you and the United Nations.

(Signed) NORODOM RANARIDDH
First Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/999
22 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council take note with appreciation of your letter of 27 October 1997 (S/1997/998) containing assurances, given in an attachment to the letter, concerning the forthcoming elections and the security and safety of returning political leaders, as well as regarding their participation in political activities. They welcome these commitments and take note of your intention to keep the Council regularly informed about their implementation.

The members of the Security Council express support for the steps you intend to undertake to monitor the return of political leaders staying abroad and their resumption of political activities, as enumerated in your letter. They also express hope that these steps may help facilitate the expeditious return of political leaders staying abroad.

The members of the Security Council support and commend you and member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for your persistent efforts to contribute constructively to a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian situation.

(Signed) Juan SOMAVÍA
President of the Security Council

97-37855 (E) 231297

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/1000
22 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the Cairo Declaration on Somalia signed by the Somali leaders today in concluding their meetings in Cairo aimed at achieving Somali national reconciliation and the formation of a central Government in Somalia.

You are kindly requested to issue the text of the Declaration as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-37730 (E) 221297

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Annex

Cairo Declaration on Somalia

The undersigned political leaders of the Republic of Somalia, in an effort to achieve peace and reconciliation within our beloved country, having met in Cairo from 12 November to this 22nd day of December 1997, hereby affirm and solemnly declare and pledge ourselves to the following principles and actions:

Whereas, the undersigned Somali leaders desire lasting peace, stability and an end to the conflict and civil war in Somalia; and

Whereas, we recognize these Cairo talks as unique in nature and result, as embodying Somalia's national and individual aspirations, and as unifying all the socio-political forces of our country; and

Whereas, we have jointly and with the spirit of brotherhood and common responsibility discussed all relevant issues consistent with national reconciliation, restoration of unity, and social harmony in Somalia; and

Whereas, we are deeply saddened over the immense suffering, destruction and devastation inflicted upon the Somali people during the years of civil strife, and aware of the magnitude of such problems, including the lack of progress and development, the dysfunction of all basic services, and total non-existence of state institutions; and

Whereas, we agree to set aside our differences for the common good of our people and wish to embark on a new path towards national unity and re-establishment of the basic rights, aspirations and freedom of the Somali people; and

Whereas, we declare our rejection of violence, threat and use of force as means to achieve political and social goals, and therefore, we have decided unanimously to cease fire, [and on a] cessation of all hostilities and disengagement of opposing forces; and

Whereas, we reiterate our firm belief in the principles of democracy, equality, social justice and the constitutional guarantees of individual human rights as provided by international conventions and declarations; and

Whereas, there is a need and desire for the re-establishment of the rule of law and the institution of a federal democratic system of governance; and

Whereas, realizing the strong will of the Somali people to enjoy their God-given birthrights under the sovereign State of Somalia; and

Whereas, the undersigned recognize the need for a transitional mechanism of national authority until the succeeding constitutional Government is instituted by the people of Somalia. The Transitional Government will be based on a system of federal governance and will carry out its functions and responsibilities, within the transitional period; and

Whereas, the undersigned further recognize the importance of individual responsibility to create an atmosphere of peace and harmony; and

Whereas, the undersigned declare that they are a united national front for Somalia.

Be it Therefore Resolved:

That the undersigned hereby agree that this Declaration shall be binding upon each one of us; and

That, bearing in mind the efforts made in Nairobi in October 1996, Sodre in January 1997, Sanaa in May 1997, Cairo in May 1997, and the separate Cairo Understanding of 21 December 1997, respectively; and

That it shall be an indication of our unfailing desire to unite our people, protect their rights and form the institutions that can and will serve basic needs; and

That to preserve Somalia as an independent and indivisible State within internationally recognized boundaries; and

That Mogadishu is the capital of the Republic of Somalia, and for that we shall act to create an atmosphere conducive to peace in Mogadishu and its surroundings; and

That the Transitional Government will be bound by the rules of international laws and the objectives and principles of the United Nations and all other international and regional organizations in which Somalia is a member; and

That to respect all the international and regional conventions entered into by the former Somali Governments; and

That we pledge our lives and our sacred honour to protect and defend the precepts included herein.

Be it Further Resolved:

That the undersigned agree to convene a National Reconciliation Conference in Baidoa, the capital of Bay region, on the date of 15 February 1998; and

That all militias shall be encamped in pre-arranged sites in all conflict areas;

That a joint security force will be established for the National Reconciliation Conference; and

That the undersigned shall establish a national coordination committee to prepare, organize and hold the National Reconciliation Conference; and

That the National Reconciliation Conference will be constituted of four hundred and sixty-five (465) delegates, who shall be allocated as follows:

(a) One hundred and sixty (160) delegates shall be allocated to the two sides participating in the Cairo Somali Meeting (80 delegates each);

(b) Ninety (90) delegates to specific northern Somali communities;

(c) Fifty-eight (58) delegates of the three Somali social groups not included in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) Twenty-three (23) delegates, 10 delegates, and 8 delegates for each of the three Somali social groups not included in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

That the delegates for the Conference shall be selected from all segments of Somali society. Such selection should be on a careful consideration of community balance; and

That invitations to attend the National Reconciliation Conference shall be extended to Governments, regional and international organizations as well as local and international mass media for the purpose of observing the deliberations and decisions of the Conference;

That the purpose of the National Reconciliation Conference shall be to elect a Presidential Council, and a Prime Minister and to adopt a Transitional Charter;

That the agenda for the National Reconciliation Conference shall expressly include:

(a) A Declaration of National Commitment that the Somali people desire the formation of a Constitutional Transitional Government guaranteeing individual freedoms and the creation of the democratic national Government; and

(b) A Declaration of Peace and Cooperation among the people of Somalia to work with the Transitional Government towards the establishment of a succeeding constitutional federal Government; and

(c) Adoption of a Transitional Charter, which shall serve as a framework of the branches of the established National Transitional Government for the protection of individual rights and fundamental liberties and shall be the supreme law of the land; and

(d) The organization of the established National Transitional Government on the basis of the Transitional Charter, shall specifically provide for the creation of:

(i) A Constituent Assembly with a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen; and

(ii) Establishment of an independent judiciary, and prohibition of special courts; and

(iii) Election of the 13 members of the Presidential Council; and

(iv) Election of a Prime Minister who shall form and be the head of the Government in Transition.

That the National Reconciliation Conference shall be dissolved once it achieves the above agenda.

Be it Further Resolved:

That, pursuant to such provisions of a National Reconciliation Conference, there shall be a Government in Transition; and

That the accomplishment of such work, as described above, will receive the full support of the undersigned in its fulfilment and implementation.

Be it Further Resolved:

That the 13 members of the Presidential Council shall be designated as follows:

(a) Three members for each of the four major social groups in Somalia (12 members);

(b) One member of the remaining Somali social group (1 member).

That the Presidential Council shall, by simple majority vote, designate one of its members as President of the Presidential Council;

That the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government, designated by the National Reconciliation Conference, shall be responsible for establishing the programmes, executive functions of the Transitional Government and public administration. The Prime Minister shall also nominate the Ministers and Vice-Ministers and such other officials as he/she shall consider necessary to conduct the affairs of the Transitional Government as authorized by the Transitional Charter;

That there shall be established, as provided in the Transitional Charter, a Constituent Assembly which will function as a legislative authority as stipulated in the Transitional Charter;

That the Constituent Assembly will be composed of 189 members who shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Forty-six (46) seats are allocated to each of four Somali social groups (184 members);

(b) The remaining social groups are entitled to 3 and 2 seats respectively (5 members);

That there shall be established, as provided in the Transitional Charter, an independent judiciary system with no special courts;

That all functions and actions of the Transitional Government shall be effectual and binding upon the succeeding Government;

That the Transitional Government shall, as provided in the Transitional Charter, conduct, as soon as possible, a national census, from which an electoral system, including electoral registration, elections and other related democratic functions can be implemented;

That the Transitional Government shall act immediately to enlist the assistance of other nations in the fulfilment of all goals towards national unity and governance;

That the Prime Minister, acting on behalf of the Transitional Government, shall immediately take all steps necessary and continue to monitor the withdrawal of all confronting militias and the undersigned agree to offer any and all assistance and cooperation as may be required to permanently complete such disengagement;

That all checkpoints and lines of demarcation shall be withdrawn, and that the institution of such checkpoints and lines of demarcation shall be considered as a felonious act;

That ... the necessary actions to reopen the port and the airport of Mogadishu [shall be taken] as soon as possible; and

That the Transitional Government shall immediately take such actions as are necessary to implement and sustain full civilian enforcement of the rule of law as provided in the Transitional Charter;

That the Transitional Government will limit its existence, and therefore the time of completion of its responsibilities, to a period of three years, with a possible extension of two additional years as provided for in the Transitional Charter; and

That the popular approval of a permanent Constitution and first election of a succeeding Constitutional Government will be held before the completion of the transitional period and by the Transitional Government; and

Be it Further Resolved:

That there is a need for a permanent constitution to be drafted during the transitional period, which enshrines, inter alia, the fundamental rights, liberties and duties of the Somali people; and a system of checks and balances on the power of the Government should be established and approved through a national referendum;

That we, the undersigned, call upon all the Somali people to forget the painful differences of the past and to magnanimously work together for common forgiveness, reconciliation and the end of hatred and mistrust forever; and

That every Somali should recognize that our common survival, well-being, interests and development depend upon our solidarity, indivisible unity and mutual respect; and

That we need the help of, and appeal to, the nations of the world to assist us at this critical time of our history, and further appeal to the international community to recognize and support the Transitional Government of National Unity of Somalia upon its formation; and

That we are most grateful to the international and regional organizations that have so persistently contributed to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, particularly the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and

That we are likewise grateful to the friendly nations that have so generously provided their assistance in this process, with special thanks and gratitude to the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt and H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak for the enormous effort extended to enable us to come together and to conclude this unique, successful, historic and unprecedented breakthrough; and

That we express our deep appreciation to all the States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), namely, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, the Sudan and Uganda, for the collective and individual efforts in promoting peace and reconciliation in Somalia; and

That we are deeply appreciative to the Republic of Yemen for its contribution to and keen interest in the restoration of peace and promotion of national reconciliation in our country; and

That the undersigned are today confident and proud to announce to the entire world our belief that the work accomplished here in Cairo lays a solid foundation for a new, bright beginning for Somalia and ushers in a new era of peace and reconciliation dawning on our land; and

That we express profound thanks to Almighty God for having guided our steps towards the path of understanding, forgiveness, the attainment of common goals, the creation of a Government of National Unity and the restoration of Somalia in its rightful place among the world community.

That this solemn Declaration is signed and sealed in Cairo this 22nd day of December 1997, 22nd day of Shabaan 1418, in nine (9) authentic originals, together with annexed signature page (see appendix) consisting of all the delegates, in the English language.

That all originals and their annex have the same force and effect.

That each delegation has received an original, with one original to be deposited with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference IGAD and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

(Signed) Hussein Mohamed AIDEED
Co-Chairman

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED
Co-Chairman

Appendix

Signatures

(Signed) Hussein Mohamed AIDEED
Co-Chairman

(Signed) Mohamed Haji ADAN
Member

(Signed) Hilowle Iman OMAR
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Nur ALIYOW
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Farah ABDULHAI
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Kanyare AFRAH
Member

(Signed) Ahmed Omar JES
Member

(Signed) Jama Mohamed GALIB
Member

(Signed) Abdilkarim Ahmed ALI
Member

(Signed) Abdirhman Farah ISMAIL
Member

(Signed) Ali Haji Mohamed JABIRI
Member

(Signed) Hassan Mohamed NUR
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Farah JIMALE
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Khalif SHIRE
Member

* * *

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED
Co-Chairman

(Signed) Abdullahi Yousuf AHMED
Member

(Signed) Abdelkader Mohamed ADDAN
Member

(Signed) Adan Abdullahi Nur GABYOW
Member

(Signed) Osamir Hassan Ali ATTO
Member

(Signed) Abdi Mouse MAYOW
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Ragis MOHAMED
Member

(Signed) Abdullahi Sheikh ISMAIL
Member

(Signed) Omar Hagi MOHAMED
Member

(Signed) Abdi Osman FARAH
Member

(Signed) Abukar Abdi OSMAN
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Ali HAMED
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Abshir MOUSE
Member

(Signed) Ali Adan HUSSEEN
Member

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/1000*
29 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the Cairo Declaration on Somalia signed by the Somali leaders today in concluding their meetings in Cairo aimed at achieving Somali national reconciliation and the formation of a central Government in Somalia.

You are kindly requested to issue the text of the Declaration as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

97-38108 (E) 291297

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Annex

Cairo Declaration on Somalia

The undersigned political leaders of the Republic of Somalia, in an effort to achieve peace and reconciliation within our beloved country, having met in Cairo from 12 November to this 22nd day of December 1997, hereby affirm and solemnly declare and pledge ourselves to the following principles and actions:

Whereas, the undersigned Somali leaders desire lasting peace, stability and an end to the conflict and civil war in Somalia; and

Whereas, we recognize these Cairo talks as unique in nature and result, as embodying Somalia's national and individual aspirations, and as unifying all the socio-political forces of our country; and

Whereas, we have jointly and with the spirit of brotherhood and common responsibility discussed all relevant issues consistent with national reconciliation, restoration of unity, and social harmony in Somalia; and

Whereas, we are deeply saddened over the immense suffering, destruction and devastation inflicted upon the Somali people during the years of civil strife, and aware of the magnitude of such problems, including the lack of progress and development, the dysfunction of all basic services, and total non-existence of state institutions; and

Whereas, we agree to set aside our differences for the common good of our people and wish to embark on a new path towards national unity and re-establishment of the basic rights, aspirations and freedom of the Somali people; and

Whereas, we declare our rejection of violence, threat and use of force as means to achieve political and social goals, and therefore, we have decided unanimously to cease fire, [and on a] cessation of all hostilities and disengagement of opposing forces; and

Whereas, we reiterate our firm belief in the principles of democracy, equality, social justice and the constitutional guarantees of individual human rights as provided by international conventions and declarations; and

Whereas, there is a need and desire for the re-establishment of the rule of law and the institution of a federal democratic system of governance; and

Whereas, realizing the strong will of the Somali people to enjoy their God-given birthrights under the sovereign State of Somalia; and

Whereas, the undersigned recognize the need for a transitional mechanism of national authority until the succeeding constitutional Government is instituted by the people of Somalia. The Transitional Government will be based on a system of federal governance and will carry out its functions and responsibilities, within the transitional period; and

Whereas, the undersigned further recognize the importance of individual responsibility to create an atmosphere of peace and harmony; and

Whereas, the undersigned declare that they are a united national front for Somalia.

Be it Therefore Resolved:

That the undersigned hereby agree that this Declaration shall be binding upon each one of us; and

That, bearing in mind the efforts made in Nairobi in October 1996, Sodre in January 1997, Sanaa in May 1997, Cairo in May 1997, and the separate Cairo Understanding of 21 December 1997, respectively; and

That it shall be an indication of our unfailing desire to unite our people, protect their rights and form the institutions that can and will serve basic needs; and

That to preserve Somalia as an independent and indivisible State within internationally recognized boundaries; and

That Mogadishu is the capital of the Republic of Somalia, and for that we shall act to create an atmosphere conducive to peace in Mogadishu and its surroundings; and

That the Transitional Government will be bound by the rules of international laws and the objectives and principles of the United Nations and all other international and regional organizations in which Somalia is a member; and

That to respect all the international and regional conventions entered into by the former Somali Governments; and

That we pledge our lives and our sacred honour to protect and defend the precepts included herein.

Be it Further Resolved:

That the undersigned agree to convene a National Reconciliation Conference in Baidoa, the capital of Bay region, on the date of 15 February 1998; and

That all militias shall be encamped in pre-arranged sites in all conflict areas;

That a joint security force will be established for the National Reconciliation Conference; and

That the undersigned shall establish a national coordination committee to prepare, organize and hold the National Reconciliation Conference; and

That the National Reconciliation Conference will be constituted of four hundred and sixty-five (465) delegates, who shall be allocated as follows:

(a) One hundred and sixty (160) delegates shall be allocated to the two sides participating in the Cairo Somali Meeting (80 delegates each);

(b) Ninety (90) delegates to specific northern Somali communities;

(c) Fifty-eight (58) delegates of the three Somali social groups not included in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) Twenty-three (23) delegates, 10 delegates, and 8 delegates for each of the three Somali social groups not included in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

That the delegates for the Conference shall be selected from all segments of Somali society. Such selection should be on a careful consideration of community balance; and

That invitations to attend the National Reconciliation Conference shall be extended to Governments, regional and international organizations as well as local and international mass media for the purpose of observing the deliberations and decisions of the Conference;

That the purpose of the National Reconciliation Conference shall be to elect a Presidential Council, and a Prime Minister and to adopt a Transitional Charter;

That the agenda for the National Reconciliation Conference shall expressly include:

(a) A Declaration of National Commitment that the Somali people desire the formation of a Constitutional Transitional Government guaranteeing individual freedoms and the creation of the democratic national Government; and

(b) A Declaration of Peace and Cooperation among the people of Somalia to work with the Transitional Government towards the establishment of a succeeding constitutional federal Government; and

(c) Adoption of a Transitional Charter, which shall serve as a framework of the branches of the established National Transitional Government for the protection of individual rights and fundamental liberties and shall be the supreme law of the land; and

(d) The organization of the established National Transitional Government on the basis of the Transitional Charter, shall specifically provide for the creation of:

(i) A Constituent Assembly with a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen; and

(ii) Establishment of an independent judiciary, and prohibition of special courts; and

(iii) Election of the 13 members of the Presidential Council; and

(iv) Election of a Prime Minister who shall form and be the head of the Government in Transition.

That the National Reconciliation Conference shall be dissolved once it achieves the above agenda.

Be it Further Resolved:

That, pursuant to such provisions of a National Reconciliation Conference, there shall be a Government in Transition; and

That the accomplishment of such work, as described above, will receive the full support of the undersigned in its fulfilment and implementation.

Be it Further Resolved:

That the 13 members of the Presidential Council shall be designated as follows:

(a) Three members for each of the four major social groups in Somalia (12 members);

(b) One member of the remaining Somali social group (1 member).

That the Presidential Council shall, by simple majority vote, designate one of its members as President of the Presidential Council;

That the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government, designated by the National Reconciliation Conference, shall be responsible for establishing the programmes, executive functions of the Transitional Government and public administration. The Prime Minister shall also nominate the Ministers and Vice-Ministers and such other officials as he/she shall consider necessary to conduct the affairs of the Transitional Government as authorized by the Transitional Charter;

That there shall be established, as provided in the Transitional Charter, a Constituent Assembly which will function as a legislative authority as stipulated in the Transitional Charter;

That the Constituent Assembly will be composed of 189 members who shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Forty-six (46) seats are allocated to each of four Somali social groups (184 members);

(b) The remaining social groups are entitled to 3 and 2 seats respectively (5 members);

That there shall be established, as provided in the Transitional Charter, an independent judiciary system with no special courts;

That all functions and actions of the Transitional Government shall be effectual and binding upon the succeeding Government;

That the Transitional Government shall, as provided in the Transitional Charter, conduct, as soon as possible, a national census, from which an electoral system, including electoral registration, elections and other related democratic functions can be implemented;

That the Transitional Government shall act immediately to enlist the assistance of other nations in the fulfilment of all goals towards national unity and governance;

That the Prime Minister, acting on behalf of the Transitional Government, shall immediately take all steps necessary and continue to monitor the withdrawal of all confronting militias and the undersigned agree to offer any and all assistance and cooperation as may be required to permanently complete such disengagement;

That all checkpoints and lines of demarcation shall be withdrawn, and that the institution of such checkpoints and lines of demarcation shall be considered as a felonious act;

That ... the necessary actions to reopen the port and the airport of Mogadishu [shall be taken] as soon as possible; and

That the Transitional Government shall immediately take such actions as are necessary to implement and sustain full civilian enforcement of the rule of law as provided in the Transitional Charter;

That the Transitional Government will limit its existence, and therefore the time of completion of its responsibilities, to a period of three years, with a possible extension of two additional years as provided for in the Transitional Charter; and

That the popular approval of a permanent Constitution and first election of a succeeding Constitutional Government will be held before the completion of the transitional period and by the Transitional Government; and

Be it Further Resolved:

That there is a need for a permanent constitution to be drafted during the transitional period, which enshrines, inter alia, the fundamental rights, liberties and duties of the Somali people; and a system of checks and balances on the power of the Government should be established and approved through a national referendum;

That we, the undersigned, call upon all the Somali people to forget the painful differences of the past and to magnanimously work together for common forgiveness, reconciliation and the end of hatred and mistrust forever; and

That every Somali should recognize that our common survival, well-being, interests and development depend upon our solidarity, indivisible unity and mutual respect; and

That we need the help of, and appeal to, the nations of the world to assist us at this critical time of our history, and further appeal to the international community to recognize and support the Transitional Government of National Unity of Somalia upon its formation; and

That we are most grateful to the international and regional organizations that have so persistently contributed to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, particularly the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and

That we are likewise grateful to the friendly nations that have so generously provided their assistance in this process, with special thanks and gratitude to the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt and H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak for the enormous effort extended to enable us to come together and to conclude this unique, successful, historic and unprecedented breakthrough; and

That we express our deep appreciation to all the States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), namely, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, the Sudan and Uganda, for the collective and individual efforts in promoting peace and reconciliation in Somalia; and

That we are deeply appreciative to the Republic of Yemen for its contribution to and keen interest in the restoration of peace and promotion of national reconciliation in our country; and

That the undersigned are today confident and proud to announce to the entire world our belief that the work accomplished here in Cairo lays a solid foundation for a new, bright beginning for Somalia and ushers in a new era of peace and reconciliation dawning on our land; and

That we express profound thanks to Almighty God for having guided our steps towards the path of understanding, forgiveness, the attainment of common goals, the creation of a Government of National Unity and the restoration of Somalia in its rightful place among the world community.

That this solemn Declaration is signed and sealed in Cairo this 22nd day of December 1997, 22nd day of Shabaan 1418, in nine (9) authentic originals, together with annexed signature page (see appendix) consisting of all the delegates, in the English language.

That all originals and their annex have the same force and effect.

That each delegation has received an original, with one original to be deposited with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference IGAD and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

(Signed) Hussein Mohamed AIDEED
Co-Chairman

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED
Co-Chairman

Appendix

Signatures

(Signed) Hussein Mohamed AIDEED
Co-Chairman

(Signed) Mohamed Haji ADAN
Member

(Signed) Hilowle Iman OMAR
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Nur ALIYOW
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Farah ABDULHAI
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Kanyare AFRAH
Member

(Signed) Ahmed Omar JES
Member

(Signed) Jama Mohamed GALIB
Member

(Signed) Abdilkarim Ahmed ALI
Member

(Signed) Abdirhman Farah ISMAIL
Member

(Signed) Ali Haji Mohamed JABIRI
Member

(Signed) Hassan Mohamed NUR
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Farah JIMALE
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Khalif SHIRE
Member

* * *

(Signed) Ali Mahdi MOHAMED
Co-Chairman

Abdullahi Yousuf AHMED
Member

(Signed) Abdelkader Mohamed ADDAN
Member

Adan Abdullahi Nur GABYOW
Member

(Signed) Osman Hassan Ali ATTO
Member

(Signed) Abdi Mouse MAYOW
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Ragis MOHAMED
Member

(Signed) Abdullahi Sheikh ISMAIL
Member

(Signed) Omar Hagi MOHAMED
Member

(Signed) Abdi Osman FARAH
Member

(Signed) Abukar Abdi OSMAN
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Ali HAMED
Member

(Signed) Mohamed Abshir MOUSE
Member

(Signed) Ali Adan HUSSEEN
Member

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/1001
22 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 21 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 15 to 19 December 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Details of violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 15-19 December 1997

1. In the northern region 42 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar, Baibo, Rawanduz and Atrush.

2. In the southern region 504 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Afak, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Ali al-Gharbi, Rifa'i, Rumaythah, Habariyah, Rahhaliyah, Khidr, Basra, Hayy, Shatrah, Taqtaqanah, Amarah, Lasaf, Hamzah, Diwaniyah, Qala't Sukkar, Nukhayb and Qal'at Salih.

3. One sortie was flown by United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres.

4. At 1550 and 1621 hours on 11 December 1997, United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area.

5. At 1530, 1545 and 1615 hours on 15 December 1997, United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr area.

6. At 1050 hours on 16 December 1997, a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier in the Shu'aybah area.

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A/52/747
S/1997/1002
22 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 82
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 22 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 12 December 1997 from the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to you (A/52/733-S/1997/984, annex).

The letter unfortunately shows that the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Prevlaka issue has not evolved from that presented in the previous letter of the President of the Yugoslav Federal Government of 21 May 1997 (S/1997/394, annex). The issue of Prevlaka has once again been presented as a "territorial dispute". Furthermore, the letter accuses the Croatian Government of pursuing a policy of fait accompli aimed at incorporating the peninsula of Prevlaka into Croatia.

The latter insinuation is completely unfounded, in open disregard of international law, in particular of the principle uti possidetis, and stands in sharp contrast with the view of the whole international community. The fact that the Security Council has reaffirmed its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia in previous resolutions dealing with Prevlaka, adopted under the agenda item "The situation in Croatia", confirms the reality that Prevlaka is an integral part of the Republic of Croatia.

The Republic of Croatia has shown an understanding for the security reasons of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in respect of the Bay of Boka Kotorska. These concerns have been formally recognized by my Government in the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (A/51/351-S/1996/744, annex).

In the stated Agreement both countries accepted the fact that the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) could not be renewed interminably and agreed to find a solution for this sole outstanding security issue in the Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska regions, through bilateral negotiations. The Croatian Government strongly believes that a proper security arrangement consistent with international law and the security interests of the two States can be found, as soon as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia begins to respect the basic principle of inviolability of international borders, which represents the cornerstone of the international legal and political system.

The Republic of Croatia is committed to the maintenance of international peace and security. It is for that reason that Croatia accepted UNMOP and later made several proposals in regard to a possible permanent security arrangement. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia so far has not responded to these proposals.

In this regard, the Croatian Government is encouraged by the indications that the Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro could in the near future be more open for cooperation, which may result in the opening of an international border crossing at Debeli Brijeg. Croatia believes that such a development would contribute significantly to confidence-building in the area.

The situation in the Dubrovnik region of Croatia and the Boka Kotorska region in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains stable and secure. In this context, the Croatian Government would like to commend the work of UNMOP, which has contributed to the achievement of these goals. However, the role of the international community should now be more focused on giving incentives for future negotiations on a permanent security arrangement than on maintaining, for both sides, an unacceptable status quo.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 82, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/52/748
S/1997/1003
22 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 71, 81, 95, 97 and 98

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 18 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the concluding statement by the participants in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA) held at the level of Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CICA member States in Almaty on 3 December 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 71, 81, 95, 97 and 98, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Akmaral Kh. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

97-37757 (E) 241297 241297

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ANNEX

[Original text in Russian and English]

Concluding statement by the participants in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA) held at the level of Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CICA member States in Almaty on 3 December 1997

The member States of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICA),

Recognizing the importance of developing the CICA initiative,

Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Basing their position on the interest of all States of the region in ensuring lasting, comprehensive and just peace, security and stability as a paramount condition for their forward advancement on the path of economic, social and cultural progress and the strengthening of their statehood in accordance with the principles of democracy and the supremacy of law,

Reaffirming their commitment to achieving general and complete disarmament under mutually-agreed and effective control,

Supporting international efforts to maintain peace, security and stability and expressing the desire to develop mechanisms to promote confidence-building and cooperation in Asia,

Reaffirming that the level of their economic development, the structure and mutual complementarity of their economies, and the nature of the socio-economic problems confronting them require effective international interaction on the part of the States of the region and are creating broad prospects for their all-round trade and economic cooperation on a mutually-advantageous basis in the interests of each State as well as in their common interests,

Bearing in mind the importance of protecting the environment for the sustainable economic development of all States in Asia without exception, and the fact that, in order to exploit rich natural resources without harming the environment, the States of the region must coordinate efforts in the field of environmental protection,

Convinced that the protection and development of the humanitarian heritage of the States of Asia significantly contribute to ensuring security on the continent,

Declare the following:

The member States will develop a political dialogue on the questions of regional peace, stability, security and cooperation.

The member States will, without infringing the rights of all States to conclude disarmament and arms-control agreements as appropriate, discuss questions relating to disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to helping to achieve the ultimate goal of the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction, arms control, security, confidence-building and the peaceful and equitable settlement of disputes.

The member States will promote, as necessary, active cooperation in the economic field and, ultimately, socio-economic progress, including enhancing the welfare of people, industrial growth, the development of technology, expanding the volume of international trade, drawing up and implementing international projects, cooperation in frontier zones, developing a communication and power-system infrastructure and establishing joint economic and financial institutes.

The member States will develop measures to assist in a comprehensive manner, finance, initiate and publicize ecological programmes and environmental-protection projects.

The member States will develop humanitarian cooperation based on respect for the individuality and uniqueness of each of the nations of Asia and an understanding of the characteristics of each State in the development of generally recognized norms in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The member States will continue to reach agreement on the provisions of the declaration of principles concerning relations among CICA member States.

Positively assessing the holding of CICA meetings at the level of Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Special Working Group, the member States recognize the importance of developing organized forms of interaction within the CICA framework.

In order to adopt decisions on the aforementioned issues and other questions, the member States intend to convene in Almaty, possibly during 1998 or 1999, a Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CICA member States. They will carry out the necessary preparatory work for this purpose.

The member States have authorized the Kazakh side to transmit this concluding statement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for circulation among the States Members of the United Nations as an official CICA document.

ADDENDUM

List of member States and observers of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building in Asia

Member States

Islamic State of Afghanistan
Azerbaijani Republic
People's Republic of China
Arab Republic of Egypt
Republic of India
Islamic Republic of Iran
State of Israel
Republic of Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Mongolia
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Palestine
Russian Federation
Republic of Tajikistan
Republic of Turkey
Republic of Uzbekistan

Observers

Australia
Republic of Indonesia
Japan
Republic of Korea
League of Arab States
Lebanese Republic
Ukraine
United States of America
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Kingdom of Thailand
Malaysia

International organizations

United Nations
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Inter-State Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/1004
23 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCA/2/97(h)-97/682 dated 16 October 1997, has the honour to inform him that the Greek Government totally abides by the provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and that the competent authorities have been duly advised to comply with paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution.

97-37867 (E) 231297

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/1005
23 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by France to implement paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on Sierra Leone.

The measures provided for in paragraph 5 will be implemented as soon as the Sanctions Committee has identified the persons concerned.

The measures provided for in paragraph 6 were the subject of a common position of the European Union and a Community Regulation which were adopted by the General Affairs Council on 8 December 1997. They will enter into force as soon as they are published in the Official Journal of the Community in a few days.

97-37885 (E) 241297 241297

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/1006
23 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH).

As you are aware (see S/1997/832, para. 42), my Special Representative, Mr. Enrique ter Horst, relinquished his functions on 30 November 1997. I wish to take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation for his dedicated work in Haiti during the past 21 months. To succeed him, I have decided to appoint Mr. Julian Harston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as my Representative in Haiti and Head of MIPONUH.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-37879 (E) 231297

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/1007
23 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 December 1997 (S/1997/1006) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Julian Harston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as your Representative in Haiti and Head of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the decision contained in the letter.

(Signed) Fernando BERROCAL SOTO
President of the Security Council

97-37873 (E) 231297

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1997/1008
24 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Russian Federation has taken appropriate steps to implement the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997), of 8 October 1997.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/1009
24 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PEACEKEEPING

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the Security Council's request for a report, at least once a year, on the progress made on standby arrangements with Member States concerning their possible contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations (S/PRST/1994/22). It covers developments since the submission of my previous report on the subject on 24 December 1996 (S/1996/1067).

II. CONCEPT

2. The concept of standby arrangements for peacekeeping operations remains as described in detail in previous reports. Its purpose is to have a precise understanding of the forces and other capabilities a Member State will have available at a given state of readiness, should it agree to contribute to a peacekeeping operation. Such resources may include military units, individual civilian and military personnel (e.g., civilian police and military observers), specialized services, equipment and other capabilities. The key element in the system of standby arrangements is the bilateral exchange of detailed information to facilitate planning and preparation for both the participating Member States and the United Nations. Information provided to the Secretariat is stored in a database and is used only by personnel within Headquarters.

III. CURRENT STATUS

3. As previously reported, 62 Member States had indicated, as of 30 November 1996, their willingness to provide standby resources totalling, inter alia, some 80,000 personnel that could, in principle, be called upon. As of 1 December 1997, 67 Member States had made such commitments, raising the total to some 88,000 personnel.

4. The participating Member States are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,

China,* Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania,* Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore,* Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia,* Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Of these 67 Member States, 50 have provided information on the specific capabilities they are prepared to offer. Finally, I am very pleased to report that 13 Member States, more than double the total since my previous report, have formalized their standby contributions through a Memorandum of Understanding: namely Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Denmark, Ghana, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Ukraine and Uruguay.

5. The resources involved are shown in annex I to the present report. The total of 88,000 includes elements of different sizes, varying from infantry battalions to individual military observers, and covers the whole range of components envisaged for peacekeeping operations. The bulk of resources consists of infantry; there continues to be a need for additional resources to complement that number of infantry with the necessary logistic support, especially in the areas of strategic sealift/airlift, communications, multi-role logistics, transport, health services, engineering, mine-clearing and transport utility aircraft. In this regard, the Secretariat has been encouraging Member States having such assets, the "force multipliers" for peacekeeping operations, to include them in their pledges, to obtain a more balanced ratio between operational and support units. There is also a need for more civilian police personnel as a result of their increasing participation in peacekeeping missions. In this regard, the Secretariat has also been specially dedicated in encouraging Member States to provide more of this portion of their contribution to the system.

6. The grouping of the pledged resources outlined above, with their response time, is shown in annex II to the present report. Some 41 per cent of the confirmed standby resources have a response time of up to 30 days; 19 per cent have a response time of between 30 and 60 days; 2 per cent have a response time of between 60 and 90 days; the remaining have a response time of more than 90 days.

7. It is clear that much remains to be done, both to widen involvement in the standby arrangements system and to improve the availability of resources declared by Member States. In this context, the annual briefing of Member States, held this year on 29 May, yielded dividends in leading to declarations of intent from two countries, including one permanent member of the Security Council. It should also be noted that at its own request the Group of African States was briefed, on 13 November, on the concept and status of standby arrangements.

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* Denotes new participating Member States since last year.

IV. INFORMATION, PLANNING AND CONTINGENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT

8. The General Assembly, by its resolution 50/222 of 11 April 1996, authorized the implementation of a new procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment. This procedure requires a contribution agreement (now retitled a Memorandum of Understanding) to be signed before the actual deployment of the contingent or resources to the mission area. Such a requirement may delay the process of rapid deployment. Thus, in the light of this mandatory requirement for future peacekeeping operations, the Member States that have already pledged to the standby arrangements system may wish to exchange in advance data required by annexes A, B and C to the Memorandum of Understanding on contingent-owned equipment (A/51/967), within the framework of the standby arrangements system. These data will be adjusted during the finalization of the Memorandum of Understanding, when a Member State eventually confirms its readiness to participate in a specific operation.

9. In order to meet this need, the Secretariat reviewed the questionnaire for contributing resources to the United Nations standby arrangements system. The new form, which is called a planning data sheet, consolidates the information required and is fourfold. It requires information on a generic description of unit capabilities, generic movement data, details of logistic sustainment and self-sufficiency, and a list of major equipment. It is envisaged that Member States providing resources with a response time of up to 60 days will fill out the planning data sheet completely. The implementation of the planning data sheet has already resulted in a simplification of the Memorandum of Understanding on standby arrangements. The details are covered in a single annex, containing a summary of contributions with a generic description of the resources and their response times. This has obviously, in turn, facilitated the process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding on standby arrangements between the United Nations and the Governments concerned. The Secretariat aims to expand its database once again, by incorporating this additional detailed information from the planning data sheet. This speeds up the planning and deployment of units, which should arrive in the mission area fully equipped and with sufficient provisions to sustain themselves for a period of 60 days.

10. This information may also help in addressing the problem of units that lack the proper equipment. In this regard, the criteria of partnerships need to be emphasized once again, considering the very limited capacity of the Secretariat to maintain equipment made available by Governments to the United Nations and to train United Nations personnel in its use. Such agreements between Governments that need equipment and those ready to provide it, covering and including associated aspects such as training and maintenance, could be made part of a standby arrangement upon participation in the system. The new procedure for determining reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment allows Member States to take the lead in providing support to contingents from another country, support which is subject to reimbursement by the United Nations under pre-established conditions and rates. In this respect, the different initiatives concerning Africa, as demonstrated during the 5 December informal meeting organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, will lead to increased activity in this area, which it is hoped will in due course be incorporated into the standby arrangements system.

11. The information available under the standby arrangements system proved most helpful in the planning for and subsequent deployment to peacekeeping operations in Haiti, Angola, the former Yugoslavia - in particular the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) - and Guatemala.

V. RESPONSE TIME

12. As response time is a key element in rapid deployment, special efforts are made to urge Member States to reconsider the response time for their pledged resources. Those who have not communicated any response time are simultaneously asked to determine it. The goal is to have more resources fall into the response time bracket of less than 60 days. Response time is defined as the period between the time the request to provide resources is made and the time these resources are ready for air/sealift to the mission area. It thus includes the time required by Governments for domestic political approval and administrative procedures as well as for military preparation.

13. In the interest of reducing the time needed to respond to a crisis, great importance is attached to the development, by a group of States from four continents, led by Denmark, of the Multinational United Nations Standby Forces High-Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG). This is a formation of up to 5,000 troops, which can be tailored to a given task and may be deployed for up to six months. Once it becomes fully operational, in 1999, it will be capable of deploying in under 30 days. Representatives of some seven nations serve on its steering committee, with five observers. All the forces which SHIRBRIG can draw from will be pledged to the standby arrangements system.

VI. FINAL REMARKS

14. The system of standby arrangements has confirmed its ability to expedite planning by identifying possible troop contributors at an early stage and providing proper, accurate and reliable information to those who have to plan for deployment of troops and equipment. The system has also become most useful as a tool to shorten the time required for the finalization of the Memorandum of Understanding for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of peacekeeping operations, by providing the possibility of exchanging in advance the required information through the planning data sheet.

15. The Secretariat is continuing to explore with Member States suitable arrangements for the establishment of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters. Such a headquarters could play an important role in ensuring a quick and effective response to emerging crises.

16. While the United Nations is still far from having a rapid reaction capability, this has been a modest step forward towards one. In this regard, I once again welcome the efforts by Member States to increase the military readiness of troops earmarked for peacekeeping duties. SHIRBRIG, whose Planning Element is now established, is a welcome demonstration of the commitment of the countries involved in these efforts.

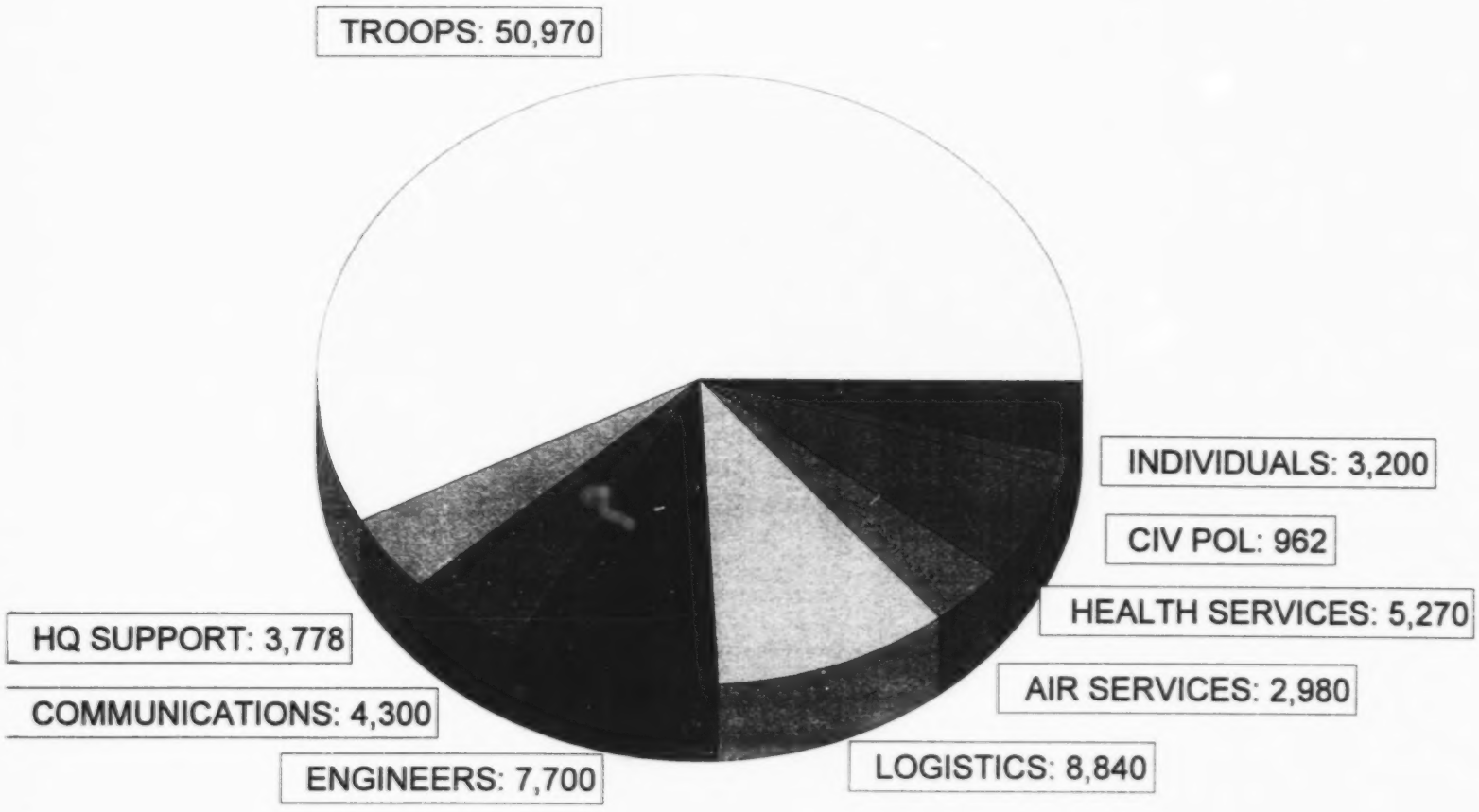
17. The Secretariat will continue to invite all Member States to join the system, regardless of the size of the contribution they can make. The overall goal is to achieve wider participation in and support for the standby arrangements. The Secretariat will also continue to encourage Member States to provide more civilian police personnel and support capacities, mostly in the areas of strategic sea/airlift, communications, multi-role logistics, transport, health services, engineering, mine-clearing and transport utility aircraft. This should contribute to the enhancement of the system that has been and will continue to be used for the planning of peacekeeping operations and will also enhance the Secretariat's ability to obtain a more balanced geographical distribution among the participants in future peacekeeping operations.

Annex I

SBA RESOURCES POOL

(breakdown by functions)

TOTAL: 88,000



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GROUPING OF SBA RESOURCES BY RESPONSE TIME